# The People's Korea

No. 285 EVERY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1966 (1961年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)


## DPRK Red Cross Society Demands Unamended Extension of Repat. Accord

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on August 18 a statement, strongly demanding the Japanese side renounce its absurd design and agree to the unamended extension of the Agreement on Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan, according to a news dispatch from Pyongyang.

The statement reads in full:

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 1 proposed to the Japan Red Cross to extend the term of the existing Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan for another one year without amendment, proceeding from the lofty compatriotic love and humanitarian stand to realize further the desire of Korean citizens residing in Japan to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—their genuine fatherland.

Today when there are still large numbers of people who desire to return home, our proposal fully accords with the spirit of the Repatriation Agreement signed between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organizations.

Nevertheless, the Japan Red Cross sent a telegram of reply on August 11, after a lapse of more than 40 days, stating that it "has so far made no decision" on our proposal.

This is a glaring minifestation of the insincere attitude of the Japanese Government and Red Cross toward the repatriation operation and their artifice to wreck it, a humanitarian work, urged by the certain dishonest political motive.

Prodded by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese authorities have been manoeuvring to lay artificial obstacles in the way of the repatriation operation in conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique since the conclusion of the aggressive "Japan-ROK Treaty."

The Japanese authorities claim that "the repatriation work should be brought to an end at a proper time" because "it affects adversely the diplomatic relations" between the "ROK" and Japan.

Some Japanese organs in charge of the repatriation business refused to accept applications of Korean citizens in Japan for repatriation, and from the ruling quarters of Japan came the voice demanding that it be "stopped at once or after the extension of its term for six months or one year."

(Continued on page 2)

### On 21st Korea's Liberation Day Anniv.

## Korean Leaders Send Reply to Soviet Leaders

Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, sent on August 15 a joint telegram to L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, N.V. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in reply to the latters' joint congratulatory message on the 21st anniversary of the August 15 liberation of Korea

* Premier Kim Il Sung on August 12 sent a congratulatory cable to Premier Fidel Castro Ruz of Cuba on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the latter's birthday.

* On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia, Premier Kim Il Sung sent on August 16 a congratulatory message to President Sukarno of Indonesia.

* Premier Kim Il Sung sent a telegram of greeting to Alphonse Massamba Debat, President of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), on August 13 in honour of the third anniversary of the victory of revolution in the Congo (B).

* Premier Kim Il Sung on August 15 sent a cable of congratulations to Moktar Ould Dadah upon his reelection as President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

* Premier Kim Il Sung sent on August 15 a telegram of greetings to Nazi Taleb upon his assumption of office as Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq.

## "Whose Instructions Is Sato Government Following?"

Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, on August 21 carried an article and condemned the Japanese Sato Government for obstructing the entry of a trade and technical delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into Japan at the bidding of the U.S., a KCNA report from Pyongyang said.

The article headlined, "Whose instructions is the Sato Government following?" reads in part:

The Sato Government has become all the more undisguised in its hostile acts against our country since it concluded the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" with the Pak Jung Hi clique under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism.

A clear proof of this is given by the ttitude taken of late by the Sato Government toward the question of the entry of the trade and technical delegation of our country into Japan.

Under the strong pressure of economic and public circles of Japan which are desirous of normalizing and developing trade relations with our country, the Sato Government was compelled on July 15 to decide to permit the entry of our trade and technical delegation into Japan.

But, the Sato Government had delayed the realization of the entry of our trade and technical delegation into Japan, deliberately sabotaging procedures for entry and announced on August 5 that it put off the issue of entry visas for an indefinite period, for the reason that it should "take into consideration the strong opposition of the South Korean side." Furthermore, recent developments show that the Sato Government is craftily trying to drop in a non committal way the question of the entry of our trade and technical delegation into Japan.

According to reports, after the Sato Government published its decision to put off the issue of entry visas, Japanese trading firms announced lately that they cancel their plan of export to our country. It is evident that this is a mean trick of the Sato Government to "automatically dissipate" the question of the entry of our trade and technical delegation into Japan by forcing the Japanese trading firms to cancel their plan of export to our country. This is proved by the fact that the authorities of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan declared that the question of the technical delegation's entry has "automatically dissipated" as the trading firms called off the export plan.

Such shameless act of the Sato Government is an undisguised hostile act against the Korean people.

It is also an act of outright treachery to the Japanese people who desire to develop economic relations between Korea and Japan and friendly relations between the two peoples.

When the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea asked the Sato Government to "revoke" its decision after it decided on the entry into Japan of the trade and technical delegation of our country, the Sato Government said for a time at first that "its decision cannot be changed" in an attempt to make it appear as if it would deal with the question independently.

But when the Pak Jung Hi clique declared that they would "recall the South Korean Ambassador to Japan, withdraw the staff members of the South Korean embassy in Tokyo" and the like, the Sato Government put off the issue of entry visas to the trade and technical delegation of our country, saying that it would "set a cooling off period" for appeasing Pak Jung Hi. And eventually, it went the length of staging the farce of "automatically dissipation" of this question.

That the Sato Government refused the entry into Japan of the trade and technical delegation of our country was to please the Pak Jung Hi clique and comply with the demand of Washington.

As is publicly known, the U.S. imperialists who have long been persistently holding on the policy of "trade embargo to the communist sphere" with the aim of "blockading" the socialist countries are forcing their "allies" to follow their suit. It is also an open secret that the U.S. imperialists hope for closer tie-up between the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets for the formation of the aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance," and are sparing no efforts to this end.

Therefore, when the Sato Government decided to permit the entry into Japan of the trade and technical delegation of our country under the pressure of the Japanese economic and public circles which are desirous of normalizing trade relations with our country, the U.S. imperialists openly exerted pressure on the Sato Government to cancel the decision.

This is clearly proved by the fact that a few days before the decision of the Sato Government to put off the issue of entry visas to the trade and technical delegation of our country was made public U.S. State Department spokesman Wright said that the U.S. Government regrets the worsening disputes between South Korea and Japan over the decision of the Japanese Government on the entry of North Korean technicians into Japan.

As all these facts clearly show, the reason why the Sato Government put off the implementation of its decision to permit the entry into Japan of the trade and technical delegation of our country lies in its intention not to go against the demands of U.S. imperialism for sticking to the policy of "trade embargo to the communist sphere" and for further closing, not undermining, relations with the South Korean puppets.

In fact, it is not accidental that the Sato Government faithfully obeys Washington's instructions in the question of the entry into Japan of the trade and technical delegation of our country.

Though the Sato group is loudly talking about "independent diplomacy" outwardly, it is, in deeds, puppets of the U.S. imperialists, trailing after them in everything and faithfully executing their policy of aggression.

It is known to everyone that today the Sato Government is taking an active part in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against Vietnam and that as an agent of U.S. imperialism, it is employing all sorts of deceptive and placatory tricks such as "Southeast Asia Development Plan" and "Asian Development Bank" in an attempt to penetrate into Asian countries.

The Sato Government is also converting Japan into the U.S. imperialists' base for aggression, ushering even U.S. nuclear submarines into the territorial waters of Japan and bringing the Japanese economy more and more under the subjugation of U.S. imperialism by enforcing the "liberation of trade" and so forth.

The unreasonable step of the Sato Government which is obstructing the entry into Japan of the trade and technical delegation of our country is only one more concrete indication of its U.S. toeing policy.

It is futile if the U.S. imperialists and the Sato Government of Japan think they can affect the economic development of our country by certain economic restrictions.

No matter what the U.S. imperialists and those who cringe to them may try, our country which has laid a solid foundation of socialist economy with its own strength and efforts will dash forward along the road of development and prosperity.

CLOSED SHELF

## Report of Vice-pres. Kang Ryang Wook

# On Visits to UAR, Tanzania, Iraq and Syria

An enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took place on August 17, reported the KCNA.

Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-president of the SPA Presidium, made report at the meeting on the results of the visit of the SPA delegation led by him to the UAR, Tanzania, Iraq and Syria.

The SPA delegation paid a friendly visit to these countries for a month from the end of June to the end of July.

During the visit, the SPA delegation exchanged friendly feelings and further deepened mutual understanding with state leaders of these countries of the Near and Middle East and Africa, and conveyed the warm, fraternal greetings of the Korean people to the peoples of these countries.

The delegation expressed firm solidarity with them fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of their countries and the building of a new society.

Vice-president Kang Ryang Wook said:

During the visit, we met UAR President Nasser, Tanzanian President Nyerere, Iraqi President Aref and Head of State of Syria Attassi and had a friendly talk with each of them and exchanged candid and sincere views on a number of questions of common concern with state leaders of these countries in an amicable atmosphere.

At the talks we paid high tribute to the successes won by the peoples of these countries under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, in the struggle for liquidating the aftermath of the imperialists' colonial rule and buidling a new society.

We condemned the U.S.-led imperialists' aggression and machinations against the Near and Middle East and African regions and expressed full support for and solidarity with the peoples of these countries in their just struggle for world peace.

At the talks, the leaders of these countries spoke highly of the brilliant achievements made by the Korean people under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung in socialist construction and voiced sympathy with our Party's policy for the construction of an independent national economy.

They expressed support for and solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for driving out the U.S. army from South Korea and achieving the unification of the country by their own efforts free from interference of outside force.

At the talks the SPA delegation and the leaders of these countries expressed sutisfaction over the daily growing relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and these countries and stressed in unison the necessit of further consolidating and developing these relations in all political, economic and cultural domains through the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for building a new life.

During the tour, we established diplomatic relations with Syria, elevated the existing relations with Iraq to consul-general relations and concluded an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation with Tanzania.

At the talks during the visit, the SPA delegation and the leaders of these countries laid stress on strengthening the unity of the Asian and African peoples, the peoples of the socialist countries and the progressive people the world over in the struggle against the U.S.-led imperialist policies of aggression and war and for the consolidation of national independence and social progress.

Pointing out that the peoples and governments our delegation visited are resolutely fighting against the imperialists' policies of war and aggression and pursuing a peaceful foreign policy, he went on:

The Korean people fully support the struggle of the peoples of these countries against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the liberation of Africa and for Arab unity.

The correct foreign policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of our Republic has won the support and sympathy of these countries.

Denouncing U.S. imperialism for frantically escalating the war in Vietnam, he stated:

We resolutely condemn the U.S. aggression against Vietnam and strongly demand it take its blood-stained hands off Vietnam.

Under the obtaining situation we must energetically push ahead with socialist construction in the northern part of the country and cement solidarity with the international revolutionary forces in order to bring earlier the independent unification of the country and strengthen assistance to the Vietnamese people.

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Such act of the Japanese authorities is a violation of the Repatriation Agreement based on the lofty humanitarian spirit, and it cannot be interpreted otherwise than a sinister intrigue to wreck it.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea can never tolerate such reckless act of the Japanese authorities and it expresses indignation at this.

It is an indisputable principle of international law and international practices and undeniable demand of humanitarianism to let citizens of a sovereign state return to their homeland according to their wish.

More than 86,000 returnees are now leading a worthy new life in the bosom of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Today the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan is connected with their freedom and happiness and the extension of the Repatriation Agreement is what they desire ardently.

The extension of the Repatriation Agreement is a question that can be solved easily as in the past, if the Japanese authorities take a humanitarian stand, conscious even a little of their responsibility.

This is why the Korean citizens in Japan are now coming out determinedly against the unwarranted move of the Japanese authorities to bar their road of repatriation to their glorious fatherland.

The people and public opinion of Japan are now fully supporting our proposal for extending the existing Repatriation Agreement and exposing and denouncing the intrigues of the Japanese authorities to undermine the repatriation work.

This work must continue till the last applicant is repatriated. No one can block their way of return to their daily prospering and developing fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demands that the Japanese authorities agree to our proposal for unamended extension of the Repatriation Agreement, renouncing their absurd design.

## Korean Com. for Struggle Against U.S. Crimes in Vietnam Set Up

A nine-member "Korean Committee for Struggle Against the U.S. Imperialist Crimes in Vietnam" was set up on August 5 in Pyongyang, to oppose the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and criminal acts against Vietnam and to further strengthen solidarity with the Vietnamese people, according to a KCNA report.

The Committee was inaugurated at a August 5 joint meeting of the ten social organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Included among the ten social organizations are:

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association, the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Korean Red C oss Society, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

## Korean Students' Del. Expresses Solidarity with L.A. People

Choi Chang Ryool, Vice-chairman of the Korean Students' Committee and leader of a delegation of Korean students, made a speech at the Fourth Conference of Latin American Students held in Havana, according to a report from Havana.

In the speech, he expressed active support for and solidarity with the heroic Cuban people and all other Latin American people, youths and students in their anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggles.

He declared that the Korean people and students would firmly stand by the Cuban people and students and render every possible assistance to them in their sacred struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the cause of socialism.

He said that the socialist countries, the national liberation movements and the peace-loving peoples, youths and students of the world must raise higher the movement to render every form of assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression.

In the concluding part, he expressed conviction that after the conference the Latin American youths and students would rally their ranks closer and strengthen the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and for their complete rights and happiness.

### L.A. Students Back Koreans' Struggle

The Fourth Conference of the Latin American Students which opened in Havana decided on August 10 to mark the period from June 25 to June 27 as a "Month of solidarity with the Korean people and students" and called on the Latin American students and their organizations to wage various movements in this period in the future supporting the struggle of the Korean people and students.

A resolution adopted at the conference demanded the immediate withdrawal from South Korea of U.S. aggressor troops, the main obstacle to the unification of Korea, and extended full support to the Korean people and students in their struggle.

### Chile Withdraws from "UNCURK"

The Chilean Government decided on August 11 to break away from the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an ignominious tool of U.S. imperialism for aggression on Korea, according to news dispatches from New York.

In this connection, the Chilean charge d'affaires to the United Nations sent a letter to the U.N. Secretary-general, informing him of the Chilean Government's decision to leave the "UNCURK."

### Chilean Paper Attacks Pak Jung Hi Regime's Diplomatic Moves

A Chilean paper, "Noticias de Ultima," in its recent issue, exposed the South Korean Pak Jung Hi regime's subversive activities in Latin American countries against the development of the relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the people of these countries, according to a report from Santiago.

The paper said that the South Korean ambassador to Buenos Aires, Bae Ui Whan, was visiting around a number of Latin American countries for this end.

Recalling that the announcement in Santiago that South Korean "Foreign Minister" Li Dong Won will visit Chile this month for the purpose, the paper said:

Despite these machinations of the South Korean Pak Jung Hi regime, the influence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is growing in Latin America, particularly in Chile.

Latin American people are paying more and more attention to the achievements made by the Korean people in the construction of an independent national economy. In many countries the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is regarded as a paragon in the struggle for freeing oneself from a less developed state.

### Burmese Journalists Arrive in Pyongyang

A Burmese journalist' delegation arrived in Pyongyang on August 16 for a visit to Korea, according to information from Pyongyang.

The delegation consists of five members with Tin Tun, Secretary of the Ministry of Information, as leader, and U Khin Maung Latt, editor-in-chief of the Working People's Daily, as vice-leader.

On the evening of the same day, Pak Woong Kul Minister of Culture arranged a banquet in honour of the visiting Burmese journalists.

# Top Scholars Share Desire for Unification

*The Korean people, in the fatherland and abroad, celebrated the 21st Liberation Day with the renewed determination to kick the U.S. imperialist occupationists out of South Korea and accomplish the unification of their fatherland, the supreme national task of the Korean people. Amid the rising voice for the unification of the fatherland, in recent months, leading North Korean intellectuals including scholars and students, called upon their South Korean counterparts for a realization of North-South cultural and scientific exchange and talks with them.*

## North-South Meet of Scientists Urged

North Korea's top authority on chemistry and inventor of vynalon, Dr Li Seung Ki expressed his desire in a news conference to meet with South Korean scientists, according to information from Pyongyang.

The news conference took place on August 5 just outside the Armistice Commission Building in Panmunjom, when he visited the demarcation line, accompanied by his wife. On that day, in the building's meeting room the Korean-Chinese side strongly protested the U.S. imperialist side against a piratic act against North Korean fishermen.

A number of North and South Korean reporters surrounded the couple so that the couple could not move.

The press conference started with the scientist's reflections on his native town. He was born in Damyang County, South Korea. The South Korean reporters took the trouble to tell him about the whereabouts of his acquaintances, who are alive and already dead. He told them to remember his best wishes to those who are still alive, adding that other scientists who came across to North Korea are teaching in universities and working in laboratories.

Dr Li Seung Ki

Asked about vynalon by a South Korean reporter, he said that he could build a vynalon plant in North Korea with Korean technique and materials, backed by the state, after difficulties in putting the invention into practice. He added that vynalon was suitable for Korea with limited cotton cultivation.

Then, bitterly accusing the Pak Jung Hi clique for sending South Korean youths to Vietnam, the scientist argued that the Korean people could live well on their own, provided with rich resources and ability.

He went on to say that he wished to meet and talk with South Korean scientists because scientists are pure and earnest, saying that such a meeting would be frank and fruitful.

The couple left Panmunjom, winding up their brief stopover, leaving a deep impression on the minds of the South Korean newsmen.

One of them remarked, "I keenly realized my mission as a young man," and another added that unification of the fatherland must be realized within their generation.

## North-South Cooperation proposed

Professor and doctor of history, Kim Suk Hyung called upon South Korean historians to cooperate with the North Korean counterparts, send joint representatives to international conferences and meet with the latter in Pyongyang, Seoul or Panmunjom as the first step toward this end, according to information from Pyongyang.

His proposal was printed in the 63rd issue of "Unification of Fatherland," amid reports that new sites of historical interest had successfully been unearthed.

He wrote that the U.S. imperialist division of Korea, together with distorted versions of Korean history by Japanese scholars, is causing a great hindrance to joint North-South Korean historic research, misleading South Korean historians.

Referring to the recent discovery of valuable relics of the paleolithic era in South Korea, he emphasized that any study of them would be incomplete without their comparison with those excavated in North Korea and called for exchange of materials.

Prof Kim Suk Hyung

He assured that the North Koreans are eagerly looking forward to cooperating with them.

## Uniform Development of Korean Stressed

Kim Byung Je, professor and director of the Linguistic Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences, said that the Korean language in South Korea need be loved as the national language against its pollution by foreign languages.

He was referring to a recent report from South Korea that some South Korean language specialists delivered lectures in Taegue, South Korea, stressing the urgent need to save the Korean language from its present chaotic state.

In a commentary carried by KCNA, he fully supported the argument of the South Korean linguists on the situation of the Korean language in South Korea and said that in North Korea the social function of the language, coupled with the extinction of illiteracy and non-use of Chinese characters, has been greatly enhanced by the appropriate government policy.

Deploring that a uniform development of the Korean language was obstructed by the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, he declared that it would be vital for North and South Korean philologists to get together for the development of the mother tongue and for its joint study.

He also called upon the Korean people to kick the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea for that purpose and unification of Korea.

# *Invincible Is the Cause of the Korean People Enjoying Worldwide Support*

Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, on Aug. 6 carried an editorial on the powerful movement for solidarity with the Korean people waged during the recent "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" by the peoples of the Soviet Union, China and all other socialist countries, the Asian, African peoples, many democratic organizations and national liberation organizations, broad public circles and individual persons.

The Rodong Shinmoon editorial is captioned, "Invincible Is the cause of the Korean people enjoying the support of the world people".

Pointing out that the revolutionary peoples throughout the world are extending powerful support to our people through their mass movement while expanding the international common struggle against U.S. imperialism, the editorial said:

This support and solidarity expressed by the revolutionary peoples of the world greatly inspire our people in the struggle to drive out U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and to accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland. At the same time it is a serious blow to the U.S. imperialists who are still occupying the southern half of our country, obstructing the unification of Korea and frenziedly trying to unleash a new war in Korea.

Expressing heartfelt gratitude to the heads of the state and government, public and political figures, peoples of the socialist countries, revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization and other international organizations and national liberation organizations which expressed and are extending more active support and encouragement to our people in connection with the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," the editorial continued:

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is the chief cause of the protracted division of Korea and increase of tension in this country. It also gravely menaces peace and security in the Far East and Asia.

U.S. imperialism, while escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam, has turned South Korea into a cannon fodder supply center and is taking more and more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam, and it is inducing the Japanese militarist forces into South Korea and engineering their military compact with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Stressing that the revolutionary peoples of the world are warmly supporting the program of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the unification of the country, the editorial declared:

The Korean Workers' Party has maintained the consistent stand that the peaceful unification of the country must be achieved by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference, on a democratic basis and through free North-South general elections. This stand is based on the principle of national self-determination and reflects the interests of the whole nation and the will of the entire Korean people. At the same time, it fully accords with the interests of peace in Korea and Asia.

Referring to the joint statement of the Asian and African revolutionary organizations in Algiers and that of the African liberation organizations in Cairo, the editorial said that today Korea's unification poses as an urgent question which brooks no further delay.

Condemning the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to bring again the "Korean question" before the U.N. General Assembly at its 21st session, the editorial said:

The United Nations has no right whatsoever to deal with the Korean question. It is absolutely impermissible for the United Nations to discuss the question of Korea's unification, a domestic affair of the Korean people.

In its July 21 memorandum the Government of the DPRK demanded the United Nations stop discussing the "Korean question," and the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and proposed the convocation of a joint conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea or a North-South Korea joint conference of some other form with a view to discussing the question of unification.

The memorandum also noted that a conference of countries concerned may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, in which countries interested in the Korean question will be represented. Peoples and political and public circles of various countries are showing more interest in the just stand and proposals of the DPRK Government and raising their voices higher in support of them.

The editorial declared in conclusion:

The struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the country's unification is a link in the struggles of the world people for safeguarding peace against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

The Korean people will make every effort also in the future to cement solidarity with the revolutionary peoples of the world on the front against U.S.-led imperialism and will wage a stauncher struggle to expel U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and to achieve the cause of unification.

# Japanese People Intensify Campaigns for Repat. Pact Extension

Continuing already for more than a month, movements of Koreans in this country to demand unamended extension for another year of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan, are enlisting support from ever wider sections of the Japanese people.

Professors of the Osaka Municipal University and representatives from 25 trade unions and social organizations in Osaka Prefecture, together with a group of petitioners representing citizens of Shinagawa Ward, Tokyo, made on August 18 a round of visits to the Government authorities concerned and demanded extension of the Agreement for another year as it is.

Earlier, on August 17 the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan issued a statement in which it strongly demanded that the current Repatriation Agreement be extended immedi tely and unamendedly for a further period, pungently denouncing the Government for its machinations to scrap the accord.

Also that day, representing university professors, Masahiko Yokoyama, professor of Tokyo University met Eiichi Tanaka, Foreign Vice-Minister at the Foreign Office, and demanded extension of the Agreement. Professor Yokoyama handed the vice-minister a written petition signed by university professors.

Demand for unamended extension of the Agreement for another year was also made by a group of representatives of trade unions and social organizations when they visited the Government authorities concerned on August 12. The trade unions and social organizations represented that day included: The Joint Action Council of the Government Employes' Unions; the Japan Peace Committee; the Japan Teachers' Union; the Construction Ministry's Workers' Union; the Peace Committee of Religionists; the New Japan Women's Association and the Joint Struggle Committee of All Japan Youth and Students.

That day, Socialist members of the Diet demanded the opening of the Lower House Foreign Relations Committee session. At the session, Kei Hoashi and Shichiro Hozumi, both Socialist Dietmen, sharply denounced the Government's plot to sabotage the Koreans' repatriation work.

Later that day, these Socialist members of the House of Representatives, together with Hisao Ishino, Chairman of the Special Committee for Korean Affairs Under the Japan Socialist Party, made separate visits to the Foreign Office and the Japanese Red Cross Society and demanded extension of the Agreement for another year as it is.

Also that day, some 300 Japanese people dispatched as representatives from 11 prefectures visited authorities concerned and demanded the guarantee of the continuation of the repatriation work.

**Signature-collecting campaign launched by representatives of Japanese political parties, trade unions and democratic and social organizations to support Koreans in Japan in their struggles for unamended extension of the current Repatriation Agreement (At Sukiyabashi, Tokyo, August 9)**

Representing the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), Seigo Oki, Director of its General Affairs and Planning Bureau, and Seiichi Suzuki, Deputy-director of its International Affairs Bureau, on August 11, met Kiichi Aichi, Chief Cabinet Secretary, and demanded extension of the Repatriation Agreement.

Also that day, many Japanese representatives from many prefectures throughout Japan, together with some 200 representatives of Japanese social organizations, visited the Government authorities concerned and demanded they meet Koreans' demand for unamended extension of the Agreement. Representatives from Okayama Prefecture handed the authorities concerned 54 resolutions and petitions with which they had been entrusted by the mayors and chairmen of the municipal assemblies of six cities in the prefecture.

Political parties, trade unions and social organizations, 24 in all, in Okayama Prefecture sent that day 1,000 postal cards and 50 cables to the Government authorities concerned.

Earlier, on August 10 representing the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, Masao Iwama and Susumu Kato, both members of the House of Representatives, called on Toshio Kimura, Under-secretary of Cabinet, at the Prime Minister's official residence and handed him a petition demanding the Agreement be extended for another year as it is, and that the Government renounce its plan to sabotage the repatriation work. The petition reads in part as follows: The Government authorities are now studying a method by which to put an end to the Koreans' repatriation work, which has been continuing smoothly for seven full years, by terminating the validity of the Agreement in only a year or less hereafter. The Sato Government's plot to destroy the humanitarian work is closely related to the requests repeatedly made by the South Korean regime to cancel the Agreement which the puppet rulers have been denouncing as running diametrically counter to the spirit of the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

The work on repatriating Koreans in Japan to their home country, the DPRK, must be continued, just as it has been done so far, so far as there is a Korean desirous of being repatriated. And this is the stand that the Government should maintain, the more so when we think of the ignominious past records of the Japanese imperialists in Korea, and if the Government should respect the inalienable and fundamental human rights of Korean citizens in this country.

Together with all the Japanese people who desire to see friendly relations between Japan and Korea further developed, the Communist Party of Japan strongly demands that the Repatriation Agreement be extended immediately and without any amendment.

The Japan Socialist Party followed on the heels of the Japan Communist Party to petition the Government authorities when, also that day, Tomomi Narita, Secretary-general of the Party, met Kiichi Aichi, Chief Cabinet Secretary, and handed him a written petition entitled, "A petition regarding extension of the Repatriation Agreement" signed by Kozo Sasaki, Chairman of the largest opposition party.

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# S. Korean Press Assails Troop Dispatch to Vietnam

"For whom are troops sent to South Vietnam?" Many South Korean publications are asking this question to the Pak Jung Hi clique.

A South Korean local daily said Pak Jung Hi's plan to dispatch more troops gives every one much food for thought. It said:

"This is a dangerous and suicidal act entailing sacrifices of the 'ROK Army' troops. Therefore, the dispatch of reinforcements to South Vietnam is totally unadvisable."

The South Korean press is critical of Pak Jung Hi's subservience to the United States.

Another local daily wrote: "It is not wise to dance to other's tune, elated by the praise lavished by the United States on the dispatch of 'ROK' troops to South Vietnam. One should give up the idea that he can live in comfort by bobbing his head to the United States."

Another paper said: "The spineless act of acceding to all demands of the United States should be repudiated, although the supreme command of the 600,000-strong 'ROK Army' is in the hands of the U.S. Command."

A monthly wrote: 'ROK' troops are being sent to South Vietnam formally at the request of the Saigon Government. But it cannot be concealed that they are sent at the request of the United States."

### Dong-a Ilbo Editor-in-Chief Threatened

Editor-in-chief of Dong-a Ilbo, an influential Seoul daily, received on August 3 a threatening letter, according to a Dongyang Tongshin report. The letter reads as follows: "Immediately dismiss Kwon and Choi, (both reporters of the paper), or your office and your own house will be blown off." Choi and Kwon were the reporters who had been attacked by hooligans in political terrorism, which occurred earlier in late April and July in Seoul at the instigation of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

### New Suppressive Steps Against S.Korean Workers in S. V.

According to recent reports from Seoul, the Pak Jung Hi clique has ordered the "ROK Armed Forces" stationed in South Vietnam to directly suppress South Korean workers there in case they go slow with their work and rise up in defense of their rights and interests.

As was reported, slowdowns and strikes have been frequent in the past few months among the South Korean workers employed by the U.S. companies in South Vietnam.

Already 14 South Korean workers have been sent back to Seoul on July 31, for taking the lead in a strike last month.

### "ROK" Marine, Air Force Officers Clash; 1 Dies, Many Injured

Officers of the "ROK Air Force" and the "ROK Marine Corps" had group scuffles on the road between Chinhae and Pusan. One Marine second lieutenant reportedly drowned in a pond while escaping from the scene.

Twenty-one officers, 14 of the Marine Corps and seven of the Air Force, were injured in the fist and club fights in which more than 100 Marine officers and about 30 Air Force officers, mostly second lieutenants, were involved.

They were on training courses in the Marine Corps School in Chinhae and the Air Force Aviation School in Kimhae, northwest of Pusan.

The scuffle first started at a bus stop in the vicinity of Kimhae at around 8:00 p.m. on August 7 when three Air Force officers were assaulted by seven Marine officers. Hearing of this from the beaten colleagues, a dozen other officers of the Aviation School soon chased the bus, which the Marine officers were aboard, and forced it to stop on the road between Kimhae and Chinhae.

This time, the Marine officers were humiliated by the club-wielding Air Force officers.

Group violence was resumed when 123 officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps School deserted their camp and made a raid on the Aviation School early in the morning that day.

Two Air Force planes were damaged by the stone-throwing and club-wielding Marines. 2nd Lt. Li Ui Im of the Marine Corps School drowned after he jumped into a pond in the dark, chased by some opponents.

# Koreans Here Celebrate 21st Nat'l Day of Liberation

August 15 was a day of boundless joy and happiness for the 30 million Korean people, as it was the 21st national day of liberation from Japanese rule. The 600,000 Korean people in Japan were as happy and joyful that day as their compatriots in their homeland, holding meetings throughout this country to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the Korean liberation. Held at the Bunkyo Public Hall, Tokyo, that day, a central commemoration meeting was participated in by some 3,500 Koreans in the Japanese capital and from its neighbouring districts. At the meeting, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), made a speech, in which he referred to the brilliant successes achieved in the northern half of the DPRK during these 21 years. "In contrast to North Korea's successes, however," he said, "South Korea, the other half of our country, has been following the road to ever more serious ruin, on account of the U.S. occupation of that part, with the people suffering from hardships and difficulties unparalleled in the history of Korea."

After exposing in detail all the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their puppets, the Chairman called on all the participants to make multiplied efforts in their future struggle to promote independent unification of Korea and defend the honour of being DPRK citizens and all their national and democratic rights.

The speaker laid particular stress on defending the right of Koreans here to be repatriated to their fatherland, saying that "this right is an inalienable and sacred right of all human beings. Korean people in Japan must strengthen their determination to defend their right, no matter what difficulties they may be faced with for this purpose."

He stressed that all the Korean people in Japan should be united more firmly around their fatherland and their leader Premier Kim Il Sung and increase their efforts to successfully carry out all their tasks.

He was followed by many Japanese speakers among whom were: Shoichi Kasuga, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan; Kei Hoashi, Socialist member of the Diet; Masaharu Hatanaka, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association; Isamu Inoue, Deputy-director of the Political Bureau of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

**View of the central meeting held by some 3,500 Koreans in Tokyo to mark the 21st anniversary of the August 15 Liberation of Korea (in Tokyo, August 15)**

The meeting adopted a letter of gratitude addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

The meeting adopted a resolution, denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, and a petition to the Japanese Government, demanding unamended extension for a further period of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan and the guarantee of their democratic and national rights.

## *Japanese People Intensify Campaigns...*

(Continued from page 4)

The following is a partial text of the petition: 1) At present, there are over 580-000 Koreans living in Japan. Of this number, some 2,000-3,000 Koreans have been yearly applying for repatriation during recent years, and as many Koreans as this yearly average are now making preparations to be repatriated next year. 2) Despite this situation, however, there are not a few among the high-ranking Government officials who insist that the repatriation work be put an end to by the end of next year, at the latest. Though they make use of various pretexts to support their arguments, it is clear that they are instigated to do so by the puppet South Korean Government. 3) The Koreans' repatriation work is an exercise of their fundamental human rights and is completely in accordance with the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In spite of this fact, however, Koreans in Japan, who are still denied free travel between Japan and Korea, are now going to be deprived even of their right to be repatriated to their fatherland. Strongly protesting against all the above-mentioned moves of the Government, the Japan Socialist Party demands unamended extension for another year of the Agreement.

Six Japanese lawyers' organizations dispatched also that day a group of four petitioners to the Government authorities concerned. The organizations were: the Japan Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Lawyers' Association for the Defense of the Constitution, the Young Lawyers' Association, the Liaison Council of the International Lawyers' Association, the Japan Council for the Defense of Koreans' Human Rights and the Japan Free Bar Association. The representatives handed the resolutions of their organizations to the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Justice.

Demanding that the humanitarian work be continued without any restrictions on it, written petitions were sent that day to the authorities concerned by the National Federation of Metal Workers' Unions, the National Federation of Commerce and Industry Organizations, the National Federation of Harbour Workers' Unions and other workers' unions.

The Japan Council for Aid in Koreans' Repatriation Work and the Japan-Korea Association jointly sponsored on August 9 a campaign to distribute handbills calling on Japanese people for greater support for Koreans' demand. Held at Sukiyabashi Park, Tokyo, the campaign was participated in by Masao Iwama, Communist member of the Diet; Kei Hoashi and Hiroshi Innami, chief executive secretary and general secretary of the Council, respectively; Katsushige Matsui, Vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association, and many other leaders of the association— 30 in all.

## Letters from Abroad Support Koreans' Struggles for Democratic and Nat'l Rights

*In the following are shown some of the letters that have recently been sent to Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), and which are in support of the struggle of Koreans in this country to defend their democratic and national rights, against the growing machinations of the Japanese Government to deprive them of those rights:*

**(From the Organization for Afro-Asian Solidarity)**

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has discussed the question of nationality in which the Korean residents in Japan are involved.

We have been informed that the 600,000 Korean residents in Japan are being subjected to forms of coercion and pressure to register their nationality with the "Republic of Korea" (South Korea) while a large majority of these residents are in fact nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We find that they are fully entitled to choose in accordance with their national sentiments and their conscience. This is an elemental human right which, in all justice, should be fully respected and guaranteed.

The choice of nationality by Korean residents in Japan should be left to themselves to decide in full freedom.

It is a well-known fact, of course, that the problem of Koreans in Japan is mainly caused by the invasion of Japanese militarism into Korea in 1910-1945 during which almost all the Koreans who are now in Japan, or their forefathers, were brought to Japan for military service or forced labour, or crossed to Japan in search of a means of livelihood.

In the context of the political, social and economic situation in Japan it is also well known that the Koreans in Japan have suffered for a long time from acts of oppression, discrimination and maltreatment.

We greet the high political consciousness of the large majority of Korean residents in Japan and their militant stand to defend their just rights, to condemn the artificial division of Korea and to demand the reunification of their fatherland.

We consider that this problem is related to imperialist strategy of maintaining the Korean people artificially divided, through the continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, using it as a base and a depot for material and human equipment of its war of aggression in Vietnam and as spearhead against the liberation movements and the progressive forces in the whole area.

The Permanent Secretariat therefore demands that the Korean residents in Japan enjoy fully all their democratic rights, including the right to choose their nationality at heir own free will, with no coercion or pressure and that an end should be put to all acts that prevent them from exercising all the internationally recognized democratic human rights or impose on them measures contrary to them.

**(From the China Reconstructs)**

The Japanese Government, defying international law and international practice, has repeatedly inflicted various kinds of persecution upon the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan. It is now strengthening its schemes to deprive them of the right to democratic and national education. Toward such unjustifiable actions of the reactionaries of Japan, we wish to express our great indignation. No flagrant interference with the right of the Koreah nationals in Japan should be allowed! We resolutely support the Korean residents in their struggle to defend that right.

In defense of their democratic and national rights and to realize the unification of their motherland, the Korean residents in Japan have waged heroic and unswerving struggles against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, and have achieved great successes. We are confident that, with the support of the broad masses of the people the world over, they will achieve still greater victory.

**(From the National Educationists' Union of Mexico)**

The National Executive Committee of the National Educationists' Union of Mexico expresses firm solidarity with the Korean residents in Japan struggling for the defense of their democratic and national rights, oppoing the unjust efforts of the Japanese Government authorities to establish a so-called "system of foreigners' schools" which is aimed at depriving them of their right to democratic and national education.

We are firmly convinced that your struggle will be supported and encouraged by ever wider sections of the world.

# Korean Literature & Art Advancing Under Banner of Socialist Realism

In the post-war period the Korean people have made great successes in literature and art as in the construction of the national economy.

One of the major successes of our literature and art in the post war period is that contemporaneity has been distinctly embodied in all the creative activities and the ideological and artistic levels of our works ha e been further enhanced, said Minister of Culture Pak Woong Kul, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions.

He continued:

After the war our people have all come out in the magnificent labor struggle for rehabilitating the national economy and accelerating so cialist revolution and social ist construction in the spirit with which they had routed the U.S. imperialists.

Back from the front, our writers threw themselves into the changed, new realities of life and creative labor struggles of the people and portrayed the fine features of men of a new type of our era.

Typical are the novel "Going through trials" by Yoon Se Joong which portrays the struggle for reconstructing an iron works, and the trilogy "New spring in Sukkaiwool" by Chun Se Bong, which depicts on an epic scale the processes of historical changes in our countryside through the movement for co opera tivisation and the struggle for the organizational and economic consolidation of agricultural co operative farms.

The drama "Red agitator" by Cho Baik Ryung, light comedy "Echo" by Li Dong Choon, feature films "Red flower" and "In a village near the demarcation line" and other works have won popularity for their vivid description of the development of our reality through the struggle between new and old and through the remoulding of men by the force of positive examples and the great power of the collective.

**Published in the post-war period, these novels are most popular with people in the DPRK (left). A scene from the feature film: "Young vanguards" (right)**

Many literary works on the theme of the revolutionary tradition, that is, on the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged in the 1930's under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung have been created especially since the armistice. This is one of the most important successes of the Korean literary and art circles.

The first five years witnessed the publication of a host of literary and art works portraying the arduous yet glorious revolutionary struggles of the anti-Japanese partisans and their lofty communist virtue. Among them are the full-length novels "Young vanguards" (Part 1 and 2) by Rim Choon Choo, "Dawn" (Part 1 and 2) by Pak-Dal, "Son and daughter" by Hwang Kun, "Forest rustles" by Kim Byung Hoon, the plays "Sunflower" and "Daughther of the sun" (Part 1 and 2), the feature film "Story of a partisan detachment commander" (Part 1 and 2), the opera "Speak, ye forest," the ballet "Red banner"and the oil "Torchlight of Bochunbo."

The Korean writers also wrote many novels on the historical exploits made by people in construction of the democratic basis after liberation and mass heroism displayed by the people and the People's Army during the Patriotic War of Liberation by carrying forward the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Among them are the "Great river flows" by Chun Se Bong, "Birth of an age" by Suk Yoon Ki and "Kaima plateau" by Hwang Kun.

The revolutionary heroes of these works have played a big role in educating in revolutionary spirit, patriotism and in the idea of national identity the working people, youth and children who are striving to promote socialist construction and bring earlier the day of self-dependent unification of the country.

This shows that our Party literature and art serving revolution and construction are correctly solving the question of contemporaneity.

Referring to the factors for such successes made in literary creation, Minister of Culture Pak Woong Kul said:

Our Party has brought up a large number of writers and artists among the broad popular masses and provided them with every condition for creation. Comrade Kim Il Sung has set forth a clear line for our literature and art in each stage of our revolution and given guidance even on their ideological and aesthetic problems.

The writers and artists have made strenuous efforts to carry through the literary and art policy and line of the Workers' Party, holding aloft the banner of socialist realism.

The successes of our writers and artists constitute a big asset for bringing our literature and art onto a highter stage in the future.

## World's First Astronomical Chart

Assistant professor Kim Dong Shin of the Kimchaik Polytechnical College proved recently on the basis of scientific data that an astronomical chart was mapped out in the Kokuryu dynasty (37 B.C.-668 A.D.)early in the 6th century, thus declaring Korea to be the first to draft such a chart in the world.

*Chumsungdae:* **One of the earliest astronomical observatories in the world. Built in 647 A.D. in Kyungjoo, the capital city of the Kingdom of Silla, it stands 6.8 meters high.**

The chart indicating 1,647 stars of 238 constellations is now preserved in the Korean History Museum. Its scientific accuracy is amazing, even by contemporary standards.

The astronomical chart was printed from a stone engraving in 1395.

While delving into astronomical recordings, assistant professor Kim came across much evidence showing a very early development of astronomy by Korean forefathers who used it in agriculture and astrology. Already 4,000 years ago an edifice resembling an observatory was built on the Kanghwa Island in the Western Sea and astronomical and meteorological departments were set up in state organs in the Kokuryu dynasty, Baikje dynasty (18 B.C.-660 A.D.) and the Silla dyanasty (57 B.C.-935 A.D.). In 647 Silla built the *Chumsungdae*, the world's first observatory, in Kyungjoo and in 718 made a highly accurate water-clock. This proves that sufficient scientific and technical preparations had been made in the Kokuryu dynasty for mapping out an astronomical chart. The attention of the assistant professor was drawn to the note under the chart, which read: "The spot where Myo located on the evening of the first day of spring in the olden times is now occupied Wi. (Myo and Wi are stars of the 28 solar stages along the zodiac). So a change is made on this spot in patterning after the old one. "The replacement of Myo by Wi indicates the flow of time. On the basis of the annual change of the vernal equinoctial point by some 50 seconds, he reached the conclusion that the original stone engraving of the astronomical chart was made in 509, that is 886 years before 1395.

So far the astronomical chart engraved on stone in Soochow, China, (made in 1247) has been regarded as the first of its kind in the world. But, assistant professor Kim Dong Shin's finding proves that our ancestors had mapped out an astronomical chart in stone engraving 700 years earlier than this.

## Success of 12th Anti-A & H Bombs Conference Hailed

Rodong Shinmoon on Aug. 11 carried an article hailing the success of the 12th World Conference Against Atomic And Hydrogen Bombs sponsored by the Japan Council Against A-H Bombs.

The article said: All the resolutions adopted at the conference are absolutely just and right since they accord with aspirations of the world's peace loving people fighting to smash the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and defend the peace of Asia and of the world.

At the instigation of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists tried to create obstacles in the work of the conference by banning the entry into Japan of the delegates of the DPRK, fighting South Vietnam and the Chinese People's Republic and frustrate the conference. But the conference spiked all these subversive machinations of the U.S. Japanese reactionaries and wound up its work successfully.

Though delegates of some countries withdrew from the conference giving the reason that the World Federation of Democratic Youth was taking part in it, the Japan Council Against A-H Bombs and all the participants in the conference held fast to the principle stand and successfully wound up the work of the conference, thereby making a great contribution toward developing the movement against A-H Bombs and the movement for the defence of world peace.

The article stressed that the conference warmly supported the struggle of the Korean people to drive the U.S. aggressive troops out of South Korea, to scrap the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and attain the unification of the country and the struggle of Koreans in Japan to win the right to repatriation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to obtain DPRK nationality and defend their national education.

Under the situation in which the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression on Vietnam has entered its more serious stage, it is entirely justifiable that the conference adopted a resolution on Vietnam calling for all-out efforts in the struggle to demand an end to all military acts of U.S. imperialism and withdrawal of all the troops and military equipment from Vietnam and to support the struggle of the Vietnamese people, said the article.

Paying keen attention to the fact that the Japanese militarists who have been revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism, are running wild in the militarization of Japan and nuclear arms build-up and scheming to dispatch abroad Japanese "Defense Corps," the conference set forth the task of waging active struggles against them. This is entirely just and right, stressed the article. Voicing support for the resolutions of the conference calling upon the peace-loving people throughout the world to strengthen international united action in the struggle to defend peace against imperialism, particularly in assisting the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, the article stressed that all forces that can be united, should unite and fight to assist the Vietnamese people.

The article said in conclusion:

The conference was a meeting of great significance for defending and developing the ten odd years' brilliant tradition of the movement against A-H bombs, and was a great contribution to world peace.

The tasks set forth by the conference accord with the consistent stand of the Korean people and, therefore, the Korean people fully support them.

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
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